

SUB

2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming.
O blessed! blessed night! I am afraid,
Being in night, all this is but a dream;
Too flattering sweet to be substantial.
To give thee being, I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life.
If happiness be a substantial good,
Not fram'd of accidents, nor subject to them,
I err'd to seek it in a blind revenge.
Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what is more
light and superficial, while things more solid and substantial
have been immerged.
The difference betwixt the empty vanity of ostentation, and
the substantial ornaments of virtue.
Observations are the only sure grounds whereon to build a
lasting and substantial philosophy.
A solid and substantial greatness of soul, looks down with
neglect on the censures and applauses of the multitude.
3. Corporeal; material.
Now shine these planets with substantial rays?
Does innate lustre gild their measur'd days?
The sun appears flat like a plate of silver, the moon as big
as the sun, and the rainbow a large substantial arch in the sky,
all which are gross fallhoods.
4. Strong; stout; bulky.
Substantial doors,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault.
5. Responsible; moderately wealthy.
Trials of crimes and titles of right shall be made by verdict
of a jury, chosen out of the honest and most substantial free-
holders.
The merchants, and substantial citizens, cannot make up
more than a hundred thousand families.
SUBSTANTIALS. *n. f.* [Without singular.] Essential parts.
Although a custom introduced against the substantial of an
appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a supe-
rior, but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced
against the accidentals of an appeal.
SUBSTANTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *substantial*.]
1. The state of real existence.
2. Corporeity; materiality.
Body cannot act on any thing but by motion; motion can-
not be received but by quantity and matter: the soul is a
stranger to such gross substantiality, and owns nothing of these.
SUBSTANTIALLY. *adv.* [from *substantial*.]
1. In manner of a substance; with reality of existence.
In him his Father shone substantially express'd.
2. Strongly; solidly.
Having so substantially provided for the North, they promised
themselves they should end the war that Summer.
3. Truly; solidly; really; with fixed purpose.
The laws of this religion would make men, if they would
truly observe them, substantially religious towards God, chaste
and temperate.
4. With competent wealth.
SUBSTANTIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *substantial*.]
1. The state of being substantial.
2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.
When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, fulness
with fineness, how can the language which consisteth of these
found other than most full of sweetness?
In degree of substantialness next above the doricque, sustain-
ing the third, and adorning the second story.
To SUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from *substantia*.] To make to
exist.
The accidental of any act is said to be whatever advenes to
the act itself already substantiated.
SUBSTANTIVE. *n. f.* [from *substantivus*, French; *substantivum*, Latin.]
A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.
Claudian perpetually clothes his sense at the end of a verse,
commonly called golden, or two substantives and two adjectives
with a verb betwixt them.
SUBSTANTIVE. *adj.* [from *substantivus*, Latin.]
1. Solid; depending only on itself. Not in use.
He considered how sufficient and substantive this land was
to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner.
2. Betokening existence.
One is obliged to join many particulars in one proposition, be-
cause the repetition of the substantive verb would be tedious.
To SUBSTITUTE. *v. a.* [from *substituere*, Fr. *substituer*, from *sub*
and *stituere*, Latin.] To put in the place of another.
In the original designs of speaking, a man can substitute none
for them that can equally conduce to his honour.
If a swarthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Reject him and substitute another.
Some few verses are inserted or substituted in the room of
others.
SUBSTITUTE. *n. f.* [from *substitutus*, Fr. from the verb.] One placed
by another to act with delegated power.

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- Were you sworn to the duke, or to the deputy?
—To him and his substitutes.
You've taken up,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The subjects of his substitute, my father,
And here upwarm'd them.
Hast thou not made me here thy substitute,
And these inferior far beneath me set?
Providence delegates to the supreme magistrate the same
power for the good of men, which that supreme magistrate
transfers to those several substitutes who act under him.
SUBSTITUTION. *n. f.* [from *substituere*, Fr. from *substituere*.] The
act of placing any person or thing in the room of another; the
state of being placed in the room of another.
He did believe
He was the duke, from substitution,
And executing th' outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative.
Nor fal, sulphur, or mercury can be separated from any
perfect metals; for every part, so separated, may easily be re-
duced into perfect metal without substitution of that which che-
mists imagine to be wanting.
To SUBSTRATE. *v. a.* [from *substratus*, Lat. *substratus*, French.]
1. To take away part from the whole.
2. To take one number from another.
SUBSTRATION. *n. f.* [from *substratus*, French.]
1. The act of taking away part from the whole.
I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much
altered not only by the change of the style, but by addition
and subtraction.
2. [In arithmetic.] The taking of a lesser number out of a
greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number,
being or declaring the inequality, excess, or difference be-
tween the numbers given.
SUBSTRUCTION. *n. f.* [from *substruere*, from *sub* and *struere*, Latin.]
Underbuilding.
To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth
upon which we build, and then the underfillings, or substra-
tion, as the ancients call it.
SUBSTYLER. *adj.* [from *substylus*.] Substylar line is, in dialing,
a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected
at right angles with the plane.
Erect the style perpendicularly over the substylar line, so as
to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of
the pole of your place.
SUBSULTIVE. *adj.* [from *subsultus*, Latin.] Bounding; moving
SUBSULTORY. *by* farts.
SUBSULTORILY. *adv.* [from *subsultus*.] In a bounding
manner.
The spirits spread even, and move not subsultorily; for that
will make the parts close and pliant.
SUBTANGENT. *n. f.* In any curve, is the line which deter-
mines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.
To SUBTEND. *v. a.* [from *subtendere*, Latin.] To be extended
under.
In rectangles and triangles the square, which is made of the
side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the squares
which are made of the sides containing the right angle.
From Aries rightways draw a line, to end
In the same round, and let that line subtend
An equal triangle: now since the lines
Must three times touch the round, and meet three signs,
Where e'er they meet in angles, those are trines.
SUBTENSE. *n. f.* [from *subtensus*, Latin.] The chord of an
arch; that which is extended under any thing.
SUBTERR. [Latin.] In composition, signifies under.
SUBTERRANEAN. *adj.* [from *subterraneus*, Latin.] Running under.
SUBTERRANEAN. *n. f.* [from *subterraneus*, French; *subter* and *fugus*, Lat.]
A shift; an evasion; a trick.
The king cared not for subterfuges, but would stand envy,
and appear in any thing that was to his mind.
Notwithstanding all their fly subterfuges and studied evasions,
yet the product of all their endeavours is but as the birth of
the labouring mountains, wind and emptiness.
Affect not little shifts and subterfuges to avoid the force of
an argument.
SUBTERRANEAL. *adj.* [from *sub* and *terra*, Lat. *subterraneus*, Fr.
SUBTERRANEAN. *n. f.* [from *subterraneus*, French; *subter* and *fugus*, Lat.]
now used.] Lying under the earth; placed
below the surface.
Metals are wholly subterranean, whereas plants are part above
earth, and part under.
In subterraneas, as the fathers of their tribes, are brimstone
and mercury.
The force
Of subterranean wind transports a hill
Torn from Pelorus, or the shatter'd side
Of thund'ring Ætna, whose combustible
And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fires,
Sublim'd with mineral fury, aid the winds.

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- Alteration proceeded from the change made in the neigh-
bouring subterranean parts by that great conflagration.
Tell by what paths, what subterranean ways,
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys
The refulgent rivers.
Let my soft minutes glide obscurely on,
Like subterraneous streams, unheard, unknown.
This subterraneous passage was not at first designed so much
for a highway as for a quarry.
Rous'd within the subterranean world,
Th' expanding earthquake unresisted shakes
Aspiring cities.
SUBTERRANEITY. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under
ground. Not in use.
We commonly consider subterraneities, not in contempla-
tions, sufficiently respective unto the creation.
SUBTILE. *adj.* [from *subtilis*, Lat. *subtilis*, Lat.] This word is often
written *subtle*.
1. Thin; not dense; not gross.
From his eyes the fleeting fair
Retir'd, like subtle smoke dissolv'd in air.
Deny Des Cart his subtle matter,
You leave him neither fire nor water.
Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum by the vibra-
tions of a much subtiler medium than air, which, after the air
was drawn out, remained in the vacuum?
2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse.
But of the clock which in our breasts we bear,
The subtle motions we forget the while.
Thou only know'st her nature, and her pow'rs;
Her subtle form thou only canst define.
Each subtle line of her immortal face.
3. Piercing; acute.
Pals we the slow disease and subtle pain,
Which our weak frame is destin'd to sustain;
The cruel stone, the cold catarrh.
4. Cunning; artful; sly; subdulous. In this sense it is now
commonly written *subtle*.
Arrius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtle
witted and a marvellous fair spoken man, was discontented
that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior
he thought himself in desert, because through envy and sto-
mach prone unto contradiction.
Think you this York
Was not incensed by his subtle mother,
To taunt and scorn you?
O subtle love, a thousand wiles thou hast
By humble suit, by service, or by hire,
To win a maiden's hold.
A woman, an harlot and subtle of heart.
Nor thou his malice, and false guile, content:
Subtle he needs must be, who could seduce
Angels.
5. Deceitful.
Like a bowl upon a subtle ground,
I've tumbled past the throw.
6. Refined; acute beyond exactness.
Things remote from use, obscure and subtle.
SUBTILLY. *adv.* [from *subtile*.]
1. Finely; not grossly.
The constitution of the air appeareth more subtilly by worms
in oak-apples than to the sense of man.
In these plasters the stone should not be too subtilly pow-
dered; for it will better manifest its attraction in more sensible
dimensions.
The opaque bodies, if subtilly divided, as metals dissolved
in acid menstrums, become perfectly transparent.
2. Artfully; cunningly.
By granting this, add the reputation of loving the truth sin-
cerely to that of having been able to oppose it subtilly.
Others have fought to ease themselves of affliction by dis-
puting subtilly against it, and pertinaciously maintaining that
afflictions are no real evils.
SUBTILENESS. *n. f.* [from *subtile*.]
1. Fineness; rareness.
2. Cunning; artfulness.
To SUBTILIZE. *v. a.* [from *subtile*.] To make thin.
A very dry and warm or subtilizing air opens the surface of
the earth.
SUBTILIZATION. *n. f.* [from *subtilization*, French; from *subtilizare*.]
The act of making thin.
By subtilization and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes,
if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine.
SUBTILITY. *n. f.* [from *subtilitas*, French; from *subtile*.]
1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts.
The subtilities of particular sounds may pass through small
crannies not confuted, but its magnity not so well.
How shall we this union well express?
Nought ties the soul, her subtilty is such.
The corporeity of all bodies being the same, and subtilty in
all bodies being essentially the same thing, could any body by

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- subtily become vital, then any degree of subtilty would pro-
duce some degree of life.
Bodies the more of kin they are to spirit in subtilty and re-
finement, the more spreading and self-diffusive are they.
2. Nicety.
Whatsoever is invifible, in respect of the fineness of the
body, or subtilty of the motion, is little enquired.
3. Refinement; too much acuteness.
You prefer the reputation of candour before that of sub-
tily.
Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much subtilty in nice
divisions.
Greece did at length a learned race produce,
Who needful science mock'd, and arts of use;
Mankind with idle subtilties embroil,
And fashion systems with romantick toil.
They give method, and shed subtilty upon their author.
4. Cunning; artifice; slyness.
Finding force now faint to be,
He thought grey hairs afforded subtilty.
The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians knows not so
perfectly to hate all virtues as some mens subtilty.
Slights proceeding
As from his wit and native subtilty.
SUBTILIZATION. *n. f.* [from *subtilizare*.]
1. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily
in steam or vapour.
Fluids have their resistances proportional to their densities,
so that no subtilization, division of parts, or refining can alter
these resistances.
2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.
To SUBTILIZE. *v. a.* [from *subtilizer*, French; from *subtile*.]
1. To make thin; to make less gross or coarse.
Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatick juices,
is further subtilized, and rendered so fluid and penetrant, that
the thinner and finer part easily finds way in at the freight ori-
fices of the lacteous veins.
Body cannot be vital; for if it be, then is it so either as
subtilized or organized, moved or endowed with life.
2. To refine; to spin into useless niceties.
The most obvious verity is subtilized into niceties, and spun
into a thread indiscernible by common optics.
To SUBTILIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.
Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have sub-
tilized on.
SUBTILE. *adj.* [Written often for *subtle*, especially in the sense
of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.
Some subtle headed fellow will put some quirk, or devise
some evasion, whereof the rest will take hold.
Shall we think the subtle witted French
Confessers and forefathers, that, afraid of him,
By magick verse have thus contriv'd his end?
The serpent, subtilst beast of all the field.
The Arabians were men of a deep and subtle wit.
SUBTILY. *adv.* [from *subtile*.]
1. Slyly; artfully; cunningly.
Thou see'st how subtilly to detain thee I devise;
Inviting thee to hear, while I relate.
2. Nicely; delicately.
In the nice bee, what sense so subtilly true,
From pois'nous herbs extracts the healing dew!
To SUBTRACT. *v. a.* [from *subtrahere*, Latin.] They who derive it
from the Latin write *subtrahere*; those who know the French
original, write *subtrahere*, which is the common word.] To
withdraw part from the rest.
Reducing many things unto charge, which, by confusion,
became concealed and subtracted from the crown.
What is subtracted or subducted out of the extent of the
divine perfection, leaves still a quotient infinite.
The same swallow, by the subtracting daily of her eggs,
lay nineteen successively, and then gave over.
SUBTRACTION. *n. f.* See SUBTRACTION.
SUBTRAHEND. *n. f.* [from *subtrahendum*, Lat.] The number to be
taken from a larger number.
SUBTRIPL. *adj.* [from *subtriplex*, Fr. *sub* and *triplex*, Latin.] Con-
taining a third or one part of three.
The power will be in a subtilty proportion to the weight.
SUBVENTANEUS. *adj.* [from *subventaneus*, Lat.] Addle; windy.
Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain, and their
subventaneus conceptions from the western wind.
To SUBVERSE. *v. a.* [from *subversus*, Latin.] To subvert.
Empires subvers'd, when ruling fate has struck
Th' unalterable hour.
SUBVERSION. *n. f.* [from *subversio*, Fr. *subversus*, Latin.] Over-
throw; ruin; destruction.
These seek subversion of thy harmless life.
It is far more honourable to suffer, than to prosper in their
ruin and subversion.
These things refer to the opening and shutting the abyss,
with the dissolution or subversion of the earth.